The Pyongyang Times

No. 39 (463) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The platform of the central report meeting celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK held in the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Grand Central Report Meeting Celebrating 25th Anniversary of Founding of DPRK Held in Presence of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

A grand central report meeting celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on September 8 at the Pyongyang Gymnasium in an atmosphere of infinite emotions in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

Put in place of honour among fragrant flowers on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people, great Marxist-Leninist, genius of revolution and founder and guide of our Republic.

At 5 p.m., the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and President of the DPRK, appeared on the platform amid the loud strains of the welcome music.

The entire attendants rose from their seats and warmly welcomed the fatherly leader with the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and prolonged, thunderous applause shaking the hall.

Little girls presented Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader and affectionate father of our people, with fragrant flowers expressing the feelings of ardent allegiance of the entire people of our country.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kang Ryang Uk and Kim Il and other leading cadres of the Party and the Government, Depart-

(Continued on Page 2)

TELEGRAMS

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, and Comrade Kim Il, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received messages of greetings from Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the PRC State Council; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSR; Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR; Comrade L. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade N. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Comrade A. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the DRVN, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the DRVN.

On the occasion of the 25th DPRK birthday, Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received a message of greetings from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Prince Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Arranges Grand Banquet

in Celebration of 25th DPRK Birthday

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and President of the DPRK, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of September 9 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Present at the banquet were Comrades Kang Ryang Uk and Kim Il and other leading cadres of the Party and the Government, leading functionaries of working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals.

The members of the congratulatory group of Koreans who came from Japan to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, home-visiting groups of Korean nationals in Japan and the Korean press corps from Japan and the members of the congratulatory groups of the Korean citizens permanently residing in China and the Soviet Union were invited to the banquet.

Also invited were foreign delegations.

Amid the loud strains of the welcome music, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, appeared at the banquet hall.

With the thunderous applause which shook the hall, the entire attendants all rose from their seats and warmly welcomed the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

General Secretary of the CC, WPK and President of the DPRK,

at Banquet in Celebration of 25th Anniv. of Foundation of the DPRK

Dear Comrades,

Esteemed foreign friends,

Today we are celebrating in grand style the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a great national pride and self-confidence.

On this happy national holiday, I warmly congratulate, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, our workers, farmers, working intellectuals and the rest of the Korean people who, under the banner of our Republic, have struggled with wholehearted devotion for the prosperity and development of the fatherland.

And I extend warm welcome to the celebration mission of the Korean residents in Japan and the home-visiting groups of Korean nationals in Japan who have come to commemorate the red-letter day.

Present here are many comrades and friends from various countries of the world who have come to offer their congratulations on our national holiday. This is a clear expression of international solidarity with our revolution. On behalf of the Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people, I warmly welcome the foreign comrades and friends and express deep thanks to their governments and peoples for sending us friendship missions.

Comrades,

For the last 25 years the DPRK has traversed the proud road of struggle resplendent with victories and glories and made great achievements in the revolutionary activity and the work of construction.

Under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic, forcefully pushing ahead with the revolution and the work of construction, has established on our territory a progressive socialist system free from exploitation and oppression and splendidly carried out the historic task of industrialization. Our Government of the Republic has developed socialist national culture into brilliant efflorescence and firmly built up the nation's defence capabilities.

Today, basing itself on the great socio-economic reforms achieved so far, our Republic is constantly prospering and developing into a mighty socialist power independent in politics, self-reliant in the economy and self-defensive in guarding the nation.

In the embrace of the Republic our people, as masters of the nation and state power, are enjoying an independent and creative life. Free from all worries everyone is evenly well-off and happily working and studying.

The past 25 years has witnessed a radical change in the look of our country. Society has undergone transformation, people have been remoulded and even mountains and rivers have changed.

Our country now finds itself in a most favourable situation.

All the people are closely united with one mind and purpose around our Party and the Government of the Republic, and an amicable, cheerful and lively atmosphere prevails in our society.

The Six-Year Plan, the magnificent programme for the building of socialism mapped out at the Fifth Congress of our Party, is also successfully being carried out. A remarkable progress has already been made in the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the central tasks of the Six-Year Plan; fresh innovations are continually made in industry, agriculture and all the other fields of the national economy. Particularly in recent years, the whole country has concentrated its efforts on supporting the countryside to effect agricultural mechanization and chemicalization, this has brought about a bumper crop promising a high grain yield this year.

If we keep up the present rate and spirits in our advance, we will be able to successfully fulfil the major indices of the Six-Year Plan in 1975.

When this plan is carried out, our socialist fatherland will be richer and stronger and a great stride will be made in our people's forward movement for socialism and communism.

Through its struggle over the past 25 years, the DPRK has clearly demonstrated the correctness and indestructible vitality of its cause. The entire Korean people have a firm faith in the invincible might of our Republic and are seeing their happiness of tomorrow in its prosperity and progress.

Comrades,

Today the DPRK Government and our people are confronted with the momentous task of realizing the country's reunification and hastening the nationwide victory of the revolution by vigorously promoting the revolution and construction on the basis of the achievements already scored in the building of a new society. The Government of the Republic will strive to reunify our divided country and accomplish the nationwide victory of the revolution. To this end, it will step up socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, actively support the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people and strengthen its solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

Our most important revolutionary task at the moment is to vigorously promote socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic.

By forcefully conducting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the Government of the Republic will step up the building of socialism to the utmost and further consolidate our revolutionary base—the northern half of the Republic.

By giving the ideological revolution definite precedence, we should arm all the working people closely with the *Juche* idea of our Party and the communist world outlook and thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize the whole of society.

Acting upon the policy set forth by the Party at its Fifth Congress, we should energetically tackle the three major tasks of the technical revolution in all fields of the national economy and thus liberate the working people from the arduous, labour-consuming work as soon as possible and further develop the nation's productive forces. To this end, we should put great stress on the engineering industry, before anything else, so that we will sharply increase the production of tractors, trucks, excavators, waggons, ships and machine tools and bring about an innovation in the manufacture of the sets of plants. We should boldly smash conservatism, passivity, mystique about technology and empiricism and unfold a widespread collective technical innovation movement in all economic fields, thereby making it sure to conquer the eminence of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

We must exert great efforts for the cultural revolution to qualitatively guarantee universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and splendidly carry out the task set forth at the Fifth Party Congress to train a large army of one million intellectuals in the near future. At the same time the old way of life must be thoroughly eliminated in all fields of social life and the socialist way of life and production culture established.

The independent, peaceful reunification of the country is the supreme national task of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

Ever since their founding our Party and the Government of the Republic have advanced time and again fair and reasonable proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of the homeland and persistently endeavoured to implement them. However, because of the nation-splitting manoeuvres and obstructionist activities on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities, none of our just and reasonable proposals has been put into practice and great obstacles still remain unremoved on the road to reunification.

In order to remove the present obstacles on the way and achieve national reunification, it is necessary to continue to promote the contact and dialogue between the north and the south, dissolve the military confrontation, relax the tension, democratize south Korean society and establish a north-south Confederation, thus establishing a Confederal Republic of Koryo. Only then will the cause of independent, peaceful reunification of the country be achieved smoothly on the basis of a great national unity.

As hitherto, so in the future, our Party and the Government of the Republic will do all they can to reunify the country in an independent and peaceful way. The cause of national reunification will be accomplished positively if the entire nation pools efforts and strives actively to carry out the policy of independent, peaceful reunification of the country proposed by our Party and the Government of the Republic.

Thanks to the independent and revolutionary foreign policy pursued by the Government of the Republic, our country's international position has now risen remarkably and the international solidarity with our revolution has been strengthened still more. Those who support and sympathize with our revolution are steadily growing on the international arena, and numerous countries and progressive peoples of the world are giving an active support to the policy our Party and the Government of the Republic have put forward to attain the independent, peaceful reunification.

The Government of the Republic will continue to carry out the independent, revolutionary foreign policy so as to strengthen the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and turn the international environment more favourable for our revolution.

In unity with all progressive people of the world the Korean people will fight out against U.S. imperialism, enemy number one of all peoples, and resolutely strive to build a new, peaceful and happy world where there will be no imperialism, no exploitation and oppression.

The Government of the Republic regards it as its lofty internationalist duty to cement the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and support and encourage the peoples of all the countries in their revolutionary struggle, and spares no efforts to fulfil this duty.

The DPRK Government and our people resolutely support the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples who are fighting against the imperialist aggression and intervention and for the complete liberation and sovereignty of their countries. We express firm solidarity with their struggles.

Holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the Government of the Republic will unite with the peoples of the socialist countries and the international working class, with the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and with all the peace-loving peoples of the world and fight on determinedly for peace, democracy, national independence and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

Comrades,

For 25 years since the founding of the DPRK, our people have done much work indeed and achieved great victories in building a new society. But our revolution has not yet been accomplished and our people are faced with difficult and vast revolutionary tasks. We must not be content with the victories but continue with our revolutionary struggle and rush forward rapidly.

Our struggle is a proud one and our future is bright. Victories and glories are always in store for our people who are fighting on under our Party's wise leadership.

Let all of us unite closely around our Party and the Government of the Republic and march forward vigorously to bring about the country's independent, peaceful reunification and crown the cause of socialism and communism with victory.

Greeting this auspicious national holiday, may I propose a toast to our country's reunification and eternal prosperity, to the ultimate victory of the world revolution, to the health of foreign comrades and friends present at this place to join us in celebrating our holiday and to the health of all other comrades.

A MONUMENTAL CREATION IN THE ERA OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

Grand Opening Ceremony of Pyongyang Metro Held in the Presence of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cuts the red tape at the opening ceremony of the Pyongyang Metro

The Pyongyang Metro, a grand and magnificent underground palace which is a great creation in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea, was opened to traffic on September 5 with the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea just a few days off.

The opening of the Pyongyang Metro demonstrating the power of Chollima Korea's *Juche*-based industry is an event of enormous importance in ensuring greater smoothness and modernness in city traffic, providing greater convenience to the citizens and accelerating the development of the national economy.

A grand ceremony for opening the metro was held at the Ponghwa station.

Put up in place of honour at the entrance to the station was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people.

A large number of working people and builders thronged to the station with national flags, flowers and balloons in their hands to attend the opening ceremony.

At 5 p.m. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, arrived at the station amid the playing of the welcome music.

Cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" burst forth and waves of bouquets rose high.

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was presented with fragrant flowers by labour innovators representing the ardent allegiance of the metro builders.

Attending the opening ceremony were Comrades Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, Kim Jung Rin, So Chol, Han Ik Su, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yang Hyong Sop, Kim Man Gum, Choe Jae U, Li Jong Ok, Rim Chun Chu, Yon Hyong Muk, O Tae Bong, Nam Il, Hong Won Gil and Kim Song Ae; Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; and leading cadres of Party and government organs, People's Army and working people's organizations as well as scientific, educational, cultural, art and press organs.

Also present were the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 25th birthday of the DPRK, headed by Comrade Chong Jae Pil, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), and members of the 11th and 12th groups of compatriots visiting the homeland from Japan.

Amid resounding cheers of *manse* (hurrah), the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cut the red tape hanging across the entrance to the Ponghwa station, announcing the opening of the Pyongyang Metro.

Smiling all over his face, he waved to the enthusiastically cheering crowds and entered the station to see its inside and then stepped on the escalator down to the underground station.

The fatherly leader went aboard a flower-bedecked electric car and left the Ponghwa station to see the Sungri, Tongil, Kaeson, Chonu and Pulgunbyol stations.

Seeing the underground stations the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed satisfaction with the fact that construction has been done well and all facilities have been installed for the convenience of the working people. He shook hands with frontrankers in the construction and highly praised their achievements.

He gave important instructions as to the management of the metro.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a photograph taken with the builders who distinguished themselves in the construction of the metro.

With the completion of the metro, Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, has turned into a more splendid and beautiful socialist city of culture good to live in and the citizens' life has become more convenient.

(Continued from Page 1)

nation, great Marxist-Leninist and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

The banquet opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet.

A representative of workers raised a toast on behalf of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals at the banquet, wishing good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, for the eternal prosperity of our country and the happiness of the generations to come and for the reunification of the country and the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with infinite reverence for and deep trust in Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and with the feelings of ardent loyalty to him and the firm determination of our people to fight more vigorously for national reunification and the final victory of socialism and communism, rallied rock-firm around him.

A performance was given by Pyongyang artists at the banquet.

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and President of the DPRK, on September 8 received foreign guests who attended the central report meeting celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were head of the Chinese friendship delegation Comrade Li Teh-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; head of the Romanian Party and state delegation Comrade Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee and Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council; head of the government military delegation of the Republic of Uganda Major General F. Nyangweso, Minister of Defence; head of the Soviet friendship delegation Comrade I.T. Novikov, Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; head of the Zaire delegation Ndatabaye Mwami, Political Commissioner of the Political Bureau of the Zaire People's Movement of the Revolution and People's Commissioner; head of the delegation of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica Edwardo Mora Valverde, Deputy Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People Julio Benitez Castilio, Member of the Central Committee, and Member of its Political Committee, of the Socialist Party of Chile, Deputy Secretary of the Mass Front, former Minister of Housing and City Administration and Minister of Labour and Chairman of the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People; head of the delegation of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic Mohamad Adnan Kelani, Member of the People's Council and Chairman of the Arab External Affairs Committee; head of the Tanzanian government delegation Issac Abraham Sepetu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; head of the government friendship delegation of the Empire of Iran Nuredin Kia, Director of the General Inspection Bureau under the Foreign Ministry; head of the government friendship delegation of Argentina Ugo Juan Gobi, Ambassador of the Republic of Argentina to Czechoslovakia; head of the delegation of the Cuban Committees for Defence of Revolution Umberto Perez Gonzalez, Member of the National Leadership and Director of the Personnel Department of the Cuban Committees for Defence of Revolution, head of the Chinese People's Liberation Army friendship visiting group Sung Shih-lun, President of the Academy of Military Science of the Chinese PLA; head of the delegation of the National Political Bureau under the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia Mohamed Mohamud Mohamed, Vice-Director of the Workers' Department of the National Political Bureau under the Supreme Revolutionary Council; head of the Italian Tuscan regional friendship delegation Gabbuggiani Elio, Member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and Chairman of the Tuscan Regional Assembly; head of the Finnish women's delegation Lauha Mannisto, Vice-Chairman of the Finnish Democratic Women's Union; head of the delegation of the Italian Communist Youth League Paolo Zedda, Secretary of the Central Committee of the League; head of the delegation of the General Confederation of Labour of Italy Aldo Giunti, Member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour; head of the delegation of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture Angel Castro Lavarello, Chairman of the Peruvian Front for National Liberation and Chairman of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture; head of the delegation of the scientific and technological cooperation of Czechoslovakia Karel Lobl, Minister of Construction and Technology and Chairman of the Czechoslovak side to the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee between the DPRK and the CSR; head of the delegation of the Hsinhua News Agency Chang Chih-chi, First Deputy Director of the same Agency; Shoji Matsumoto, Director of the Editorial Board of the Japanese publishing house "Miraisha"; Tooru Midorigawa, Permanent Director, and General Director of the Editorial Board, of the Japanese "Iwanami" book seller's; head of the delegation of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association A. Rahim, Secretary General of the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; head of the government educational delegation of the Union of Burma U Khin Maung, General Manager of the Technical and Vocational Education Department under the Education Ministry; head of the Kyushu Asahi Broadcasting delegation Makoto Takano, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kyushu Asahi Broadcasting in Japan; head of the French trade delegation Henri Rochereau, Chairman of the France-Korea Economic Committee and Chairman of the Port Development Association; and head of the Burmese journalists delegation U Tan Pe, General Manager of the News and Periodicals Corporation under the Propaganda Ministry.

Also present were Comrades Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, Kim Jung Rin, So Chol and Han Ik Su.

On the occasion the guests warmly greeted the 25th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the national holiday of our people, and sincerely wished good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks to them and firmly shook hands with them.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Message and Letter

On the occasion of the 25th birthday of our glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung received a congratulatory message from the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

On this occasion the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, the sun of the nation and the founder and guide of the DPRK, also received a congratulatory letter from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea.

Grand Central Report Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

ment Directors of the Central Committee of the WPK and Ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

In the platform party were Comrade Chong Jae Pil, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and head of the congratulatory group of Koreans visiting the homeland from Japan for celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, and its deputy heads; heads of the 10th, 11th and 12th groups of Koreans visiting the homeland from Japan; deputy head of the Korean press corps from Japan and representatives of the congratulatory groups of Korean citizens permanently residing in China and the Soviet Union.

The platform was also taken by Comrade Li Teh-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who is heading the Chinese friendship delegation; Comrade Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee and Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council, who is heading the Romanian Party and state delegation; Major General F. Nyangweso, Minister of Defence of the Republic of Uganda, who is heading the government military delegation of the Republic of Uganda; Comrade I. T. Novikov, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who is heading the Soviet friendship delegation; and heads of 24 other delegations from foreign countries and other foreign guests.

The meeting opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

A report was delivered by Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council.

Comrade Chong Jae Pil, head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, made a congratulatory speech amid the warm welcome of the attendants.

After his speech **he reverentially presented to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung amid the warm applause of the entire attendants a silk banner from Chongryon.**

The meeting closed with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Report meetings marking the 25th founding anniversary of the DPRK were also held in the provincial seats.

UN Should Take Affirmative Steps Helpful to Korea's Reunification,

Stresses Premier Kim Il

Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, made a report at the grand meeting celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The report is divided into four parts: "The DPRK is the only political power representing the interests of the entire working people of Korea", "Let us further accelerate socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic", "Let us achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis" and "Let us vigorously wage the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and achieve world peace by cementing international solidarity."

In his report Comrade Premier Kim Il declared that over the last 25 years the DPRK has traversed a proud path shining with victory and glory and performed great feats that will shine long in the annals of the country under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He dwelt on the question of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis.

He recalled that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the great five-point national salvation programme to prevent the split of the nation and hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, in his historic speech on June 23.

The reporter went on:

Holding aloft the five-point programme of national reunification advanced by the leader, the entire people of north and south Korea should actively struggle for its successful realization.

Now the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are scheming to freeze and perpetuate the division of our country by realizing the entry of "two Koreas" into the UN at its General Assembly this year, and the Japanese militarists and some other nations tailing behind U.S. imperialism are dancing to their drum-beating. The DPRK will never permit any scheme to use the UN as a theatre to create "two Koreas", but will struggle vigorously to smash such intrigues.

Premier Kim Il said that if the north and the south separately entered the UN under the present conditions where our country remains split in the north and the south the reunification of the country would recede into a farther distance and the north and the south would remain split as two Koreas for ever.

As to the question of our country's entry into the UN, he said, we resolutely oppose the separate entry of the north and the south into it as "two Koreas" in any case and call for the entry of one Korea into it.

If our country is to enter the UN before the reunification of the country is achieved, it must institute a north-south Confederation and enter there as one state under the single national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

He declared:

We have now the permanent observer office of the DPRK in the UN and will send the representative of our Republic to the UN General Assembly due shortly. The dispatch of the representative of the DPRK to the UN is not by any means for having our country admitted to it as "two Koreas" in a state of division. On the contrary, we are sending our representative to the UN to oppose the scheme to create "two Koreas" through it and to make it help reunify Korea.

We consider that at the forthcoming General Assembly the UN should retract its earlier illegal steps and decisions on the Korean question and take affirmative steps helpful to Korea's reunification.

We strongly hold in particular that at its General Assembly the UN should tear the "UN forces" cover off the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea, the biggest obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, take a measure for forcing them to withdraw and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", Premier Kim Il emphasized.

In the first part of the report Premier Kim Il said that the DPRK is the only political power representing the interests of the entire working people of Korea.

The DPRK, he said, is the great revolutionary achievement of our people won through a protracted, bloody struggle for the independence of the country and for power.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught us:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea represents a political power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists and other patriots; and it is the great revolutionary achievement of our people, won through an arduous struggle against the internal and external enemies under the leadership of our Party."

In the struggle for national independence and power our people have travelled a victorious path along a correct Marxist-Leninist line and programme since Comrade Kim Il Sung stood at the head of the revolution.

The reporter pointed out that in the flames of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle waged for 15 long years under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Marxist-Leninist line of people's power was formulated, rich experiences in construction of people's power were accumulated and a steeled and tested revolutionary backbone was prepared in great strength.

Recalling that after the liberation our Party established the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, the power of people's democratic dictatorship, and then the People's Committee of North Korea, the power of proletarian dictatorship, the reporter said that on the basis of the great socio-economic changes in the northern half after liberation, our Party and people founded the DPRK and proclaimed its founding to the whole world in September 1948 amidst a nation-wide struggle against the colonial enslavement policy and nation-splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges that were becoming all the more undisguised.

The DPRK founded and guided by the leader, he said, is an independent socialist state which represents the interests of the entire working people of Korea.

All the brilliant successes registered in the building of a new society during the past 25 years since the founding of the Republic are attributable entirely to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, he stated.

He emphasized that it is the greatest honour and blessing for our people to have Comrade Kim Il Sung as the leader and live and make revolution under his leadership.

Then Premier Kim Il referred to the tasks for further consolidating and developing the socialist system and winning the complete victory of socialism.

(Continued on Page 3)

A Grand Mass Meeting of South Pyongan Province Celebrating 25th Founding Anniversary of DPRK Held in the Presence of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

On September 9, a grand mass meeting of South Pyongan Province celebrating the 25th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Nampo in the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Great excitement and joy pervaded the city.

Set up in place of honour on the opposite side of the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

Floating in the skies over the meeting place where the flags of the Republic were fluttering high above were big balloons carrying the slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and "May the leader enjoy a long life in good health!"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with overseas Korean citizens and foreign guests from various countries of the world who came to celebrate the 25th birthday of the Republic, reached the approach to Nampo.

Stormy cheers of *manse* (hurrah) burst out from the roadside and the waves of flags and flowers ran high.

The fatherly leader headed for the mass meeting place, together with the guests, enjoying the warm welcome of the crowds lining the 6 km long route.

At 3:30 p.m., the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and President of the DPRK, appeared on the platform of the mass meeting amid the loud strains of the welcome music.

At that moment, the cheers of *manse* rocked the sky and earth and thousands of balloons soared into the sky to present a picture of clouds of flowers. The crowds warmly welcomed the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, loudly shouting again and again "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and waving pennants and bouquets of flowers high above their heads.

And they warmly received the overseas Korean citizens and foreign guests who came to celebrate the national fete of our people.

Comrades Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Il and other leading cadres of the Party and the Government mounted the platform.

Also mounting the platform were the head of the congratulatory group of Koreans from Japan and its deputy heads, and the heads of the groups of Koreans visiting the homeland from Japan, and representatives of congratulatory groups of Korean citizens permanently residing in China and the Soviet Union.

Also in the platform party were heads of foreign delegations.

Amid the loud welcome music and rousing cheers little girls rushed forward and presented the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with flowers overflowing with the feelings of reverence of the attendants of the meeting and the entire people of the province.

They also presented bouquets to the leading cadres of the Party and the Government, representatives of the overseas Korean citizens and heads of the foreign delegations.

The Patriotic Song of our country was played when the meeting was declared open.

Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council, took the floor first and he conveyed amid thunderous applause a joint congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee and the Government of the DPRK to the working people of South Pyongan Province who had performed great labour feats in socialist construction.

Comrade Li Gun Mo, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee and Chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, made a report.

He proudly said that South Pyongan Province, the land covered with glory, guarding Pyangyang, the revolutionary capital where the leader is, has performed great exploits in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and building of a new life in the past 25 years under the banner of the Republic.

All these victories and successes, he stressed, are a great victory of the immortal *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a brilliant fruit of the wise leadership of the leader.

The meeting closed with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

On the same day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in company with leading cadres of the Party and the Government, overseas Korean citizens and foreign guests saw at the Nampo city stadium the mass gymnastic display "South Pyongan Province Flowering under Blessed Sunrays" presented by youth, students and children in South Pyongan Province in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

"The Admission of Korea into the UN Can Be Realized, in the Name of a Single State, after the Complete Reunification of This Country or after the Formation of a Confederation of the North and the South"

FOURTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES SUPPORTS JUST STRUGGLE OF KOREAN PEOPLE

Resolution on Problem of Korea Adopted

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries was held in Algiers with the attendance of over 100 delegations including heads of state and government of more than 80 countries of the world and their representatives, according to a report from Algiers.

The heads of state and government of many countries present at the conference unanimously expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the independent reunification of the country.

The attendants of the conference adopted with unanimous approval a "Resolution on the Problem of Korea" on September 9.

The "Resolution on the Problem of Korea" adopted at the conference reads:

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in Algiers between September 5 and 9, 1973, considering that Korea has remained split already for nearly 30 years, paying attention to the fact that initial successes were achieved in 1972 on the road to the peaceful reunification of Korea but the question has been faced with difficulties since then, recognizing that the continuation of this split is a constant threat to peace and security in Asia and the world, demanding that an end be put to the foreign interference in Korea and that the right to self-determination of the Korean people be assured to permit them to resolve their own affairs themselves and settle the question of reunification of Korea by peaceful means and taking into account the desire of the Korean people to reunify their country and their unanimous opposition to simultaneous admission of Korea into the UNO in the form of two Koreas, which may result in the perpetuation of the division of the country,

1. demands the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea and the cessation of foreign interference, in all forms, in the internal affairs of Korea;

2. demands that the 28th Session of the UN General Assembly examine the question of Korea and pronounce in favour of the withdrawal of foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag and the dissolution of the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" in order to help realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea;

3. declares that the admission of Korea into the UN can only be realized, in the name of a single state, after the complete reunification of this country or after the formation of a Confederation of the north and the south.

Heads of State and Government of Many Countries Support President KIM IL SUNG's Five-Point Programme for Korea's Reunification

According to a report from Algiers, the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries adopted 13 political resolutions including the "Resolution on the Problem of Korea" and a political declaration and an economic declaration, a programme of action for economic cooperation and declaration on the national liberation struggle. It also adopted 6 resolutions on economic problems.

At the conference Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, made opening and closing addresses and heads of state and government of various countries and many delegates made speeches.

In their speeches heads of state and government of a large number of countries and many delegates unanimously expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

They declared that they supported the five-point programme for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea without interference of any outside forces, put forward on June 23 this year by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who is pioneer of peace and reunification.

Pointing out that the non-aligned countries should support the efforts bent by the Government of the DPRK and its people for the peaceful reunification of the country, they denounced the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities for obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities assisted by them to create "two Koreas" are, needless to say, aimed at laying an obstacle to reunification and perpetuating the division of Korea, they noted.

They condemned the U.S. imperialists for occupying south Korea still today under the UN flag and strongly demanded that all foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea at once and the so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved so that the Korean people may shape their future on the principle of self-determination.

Political Declaration Requests Withdrawal of Foreign Troops from South Korea

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in Algiers adopted a political declaration on September 9, according to a report from Algiers.

Supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the political declaration stressed: **"The conference supports the independent and peaceful reunification action undertaken by the Korean people, requests the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea and considers that the Korean problem must be settled without foreign interference."**

EDITORIAL

Worldwide Support to Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification

The historic Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries was held in Algiers, the capital of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, for five days from September 5 to 9. Present there were over 100 delegations including heads of state and government of more than 80 countries and their representatives.

In his congratulatory message to this conference the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The current Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries is an international event of epochal significance in the struggle of the peoples of the third world against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and for national liberation, sovereignty, peace and social progress."

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the recent Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries, which had the largest attendance of the heads of state and government ever known in history, was an international event of epoch-making significance in the struggle of the peoples of the third world against imperialism and for national liberation, sovereignty, peace and social progress.

Adopted at the conference were the Political Declaration and Economic Declaration which lay stress on the need to oppose the policies pursued by imperialism and its stooges for aggression, war and plunder and consolidate national independence and which advocate the right to nationalize natural wealth and industries, as well as the Declaration on the National Liberation Struggle and the resolutions on a series of international affairs.

Particularly, the conference adopted with unanimous approval of its attendants a "Resolution on the Problem of Korea."

The resolution demanded "that an end be put to the foreign interference in Korea and that the right to self-determination of the Korean people be assured to permit them to resolve their own affairs themselves and settle the question of the reunification of Korea by peaceful means". It also demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from south Korea and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea".

The resolution also strongly held that the "admission of Korea into the UN can be realized, in the name of a single state, after the complete reunification of this country or after the formation of a Confederation of the north and the south".

It is an expression of the strong solidarity for our people in their just struggle to attain the reunification by their own efforts free from any foreign interference, a manifestation of the deep faith in our people. It proves a great encouragement to our people in their struggle to win the just cause.

The policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, formulated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the proposals to put it into effect are most reasonable and aboveboard as they reflect the unanimous aspiration of the whole nation and conform to the desire of the world people and to the requirements of the times.

This is why the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy and proposals for national reunification are enlisting active support from the broad segments of the people in the world, let alone all the Korean people.

Convincing proof of this has been provided by the recent conference. At the conference Lansana Beavogui, Prime Minister of the Republic of Guinea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Major General Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic and heads of other states and governments gave their active support to the fair and square policy and proposals of the DPRK Government for national reunification, denounced the U.S. imperialists and their followers for their criminal manoeuvres to keep south Korea under the permanent occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and manufacture two Koreas under the cloak of the "simultaneous admission" of north and south Korea into the UN and resolutely demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

Our Party, government and people pay tribute and express heartfelt thanks to all the countries represented at the Summit Conference for giving us positive support and encouragement to our cause of the independent, peaceful reunification by making every sincere effort to have the "Resolution on the Problem of Korea" adopted.

At the same time, we expect that the UN will show respect for the will expressed by all its attendants at the Summit Conference and take measures to stop those who are opposed to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea from tarnishing the UN in wanton violation of the UN Charter.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, will as ever give active support and encouragement to all the peoples in their struggle for national independence, sovereignty, peace and social progress and will forge ahead in close unity with them.

Our people will continue to strive to realize the historic cause of national reunification at an earlier date, relying on the active support and encouragement from the progressive people and countries.

(Continued from Page 2)

Saying that it is necessary to vigorously push ahead with the revolutionization and working-classization of all members of society by giving priority to the ideological revolution, he continued:

What is most important for this is to firmly arm all the working people with the *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After referring to the important questions arising in revolutionizing and working-classizing all members of society, he spoke of the fulfilment of the technical revolution. Underscoring the necessity to energetically accelerate the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution along the line set forth by the leader to deliver the working people from hard and difficult work at an early date, further develop the productive forces of the country and raise still higher the material and cultural standards of the people, he dwelt on the tasks facing various domains of the national economy.

In the next part of the report Premier Kim Il recalled that from its very inception the Government of the DPRK has set it as the greatest task of the nation to reunify the divided country and made strenuous efforts for the accomplishment of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the basic line of national reunification laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces."

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, the reporter declared, have made fair and reasonable proposals for the solution of the question of the country's reunification on more than 130 occasions and powerfully organized and mobilized the entire people to the struggle for their realization.

Pointing out that in his speech made on August 6, 1971, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward an epoch-making proposal for holding comprehensive north-south negotiations, which led to a thaw in the state of freeze between the north and the south that had lasted for a long period and the opening of the gate of contact and dialogue, the reporter stressed: These successes are a valuable fruit of the indefatigable efforts consistently directed by the leader to the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification and a shining victory of the line of independent and peaceful reunification indicated by him.

He recalled that after agreeing to reunification by peaceful means in the north-south joint statement, the south Korean authorities have hastened with increased fever arms race and war preparations, with much talks about "buildup of strength" for "securing predominance of power", still harbouring the foolish dream of "unification by prevailing over communism", not peaceful reunification.

Saying that the south Korean society has today been completely fascistized and converted into a lawless land where the military gangsters and pack of agents have everything their way, he said: Some time ago, the south Korean authorities committed a brigandish barbarity against Kim Dae Jung, a democratic figure, by abducting him to Seoul.

In the so-called "special statement on foreign policy for peace and unification" the south Korean authorities argued for the separate admission of the north and the south into the UN, thereby proclaiming internally and externally their plot to fabricate "two Koreas" which they had quietly framed in the past period, as their official "policy", he noted, and declared: Their manoeuvre for the perpetuation of the split of the nation is an open perfidy to the entire Korean people who earnestly aspire after the reunification of the country and an unpardonable act of treachery.

The schemes of the south Korean authorities to perpetuate national split are zealously encouraged by the U.S. imperialists.

He cited concrete facts to prove this.

Recalling that the Japanese militarists, too, keep obstructing the reunification of our country, he said: They are stepping up their renewed intrusion into south Korea in all fields and, at the same time, are egging the south Korean authorities on to the "confrontation" with us and playing the role of a detached force blocking a just solution of the Korean question, following the U.S. imperialists at the UN and other international bodies.

Then the reporter referred in detail to the five-point programme of national reunification clarified by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This programme, he said, has won the warm welcome of the progressive people of the world and broad public circles, to say nothing of the entire Korean people.

He continued:

In order to prevent national split and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary to actively push ahead with contacts and dialogue that had already started between the north and the south. There are still many differences and many questions awaiting solution between the north and the south and it is necessary, therefore, to continue contacts and dialogue in the future, too. To this end, it is necessary to reorganize the North-South Co-ordination Commission, a joint body of the nation, into a trustworthy one to suit its object and functions.

The agents of the south Korean "CIA" headed by Li Hu Rak should be removed from the commission and they should be replaced with those who keep faith between the two sides and truly want peaceful reunification, and representatives of various political parties and social organizations and personages of all circles be let to take part in the work of the co-ordination commission so it can fully represent the will of the nation.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic will as ever make patient, sincere and tireless efforts to continuously push forward the contacts and dialogue between the north and the south, he declared.

In the next part of the report Premier Kim Il dwelt on the question of vigorously waging the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and achieving world peace by cementing international solidarity.

Recalling that for the independent and principled foreign policy of the Government of the Republic, today the international prestige of our country has risen markedly and the international solidarity of our revolution strengthened greatly, he said:

All the successes gained by the Government of the Republic in its external activities in the past prove the correctness of the independent foreign policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and its invincible vitality.

Today the general international situation is developing in favour of the revolutionary struggle of our people and the revolutionary cause of the world progressive peoples, he noted, and continued:

By the revolutionary struggle of the world people daily growing in strength and scope the colonial system of imperialism is crumbling down uncontrollably and the U.S.-led imperialists' policies of aggression and war are going totally bankrupt.

Pointing out that to find a way out of the fateful bog, the U.S. imperialists are today resorting to a craftier double-dealing tactics, he stressed:

One should not harbour any illusion about the "peace" advertised by the U.S. imperialists nor weaken the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Noting that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war and a most ferocious strangler of mankind, he stressed:

In order to successfully wage a struggle against U.S. imperialism, the international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common front must be strengthened.

He went on to say:

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will fight to the last against U.S. imperialism, the most heinous and shameless aggressor and No. 1 common enemy of all the progressive people. We, especially, will wage a more resolute struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying the southern half of our country and achieve the independent reunification of the country.

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people will continue to wage a powerful struggle against Japanese militarism which is scheming to realize its wild ambition for overseas expansion, pursuing a U.S.-toeing policy.

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people, he said, express firm solidarity for the struggle of the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and voice full support to the efforts of the European socialist countries and the European peoples for peace and security in Europe.

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (19)

Victorious Return, Founding of Korean Communist Party

Put on display in Halls Nos. 28 and 29 are historical materials and mementos which illustrate the fact that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung returned home in triumph, gave the Korean people clear-cut orientation in their struggle to build a new country and founded the Marxist-Leninist Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution.

Hung on a wall of Hall No. 28 is a large picture showing the Korean people who give themselves up to the tumult of joy and excitement with the advent of the country's liberation.

The crowds who turned out into the streets shout *manse* (hurrah) at the pitch of their voices and send up rousing cheers, holding high the placards bearing the words "Long live General Kim Il Sung, our sagacious leader!" and "Long live the independence of Korea!" The picture impressively reminded me of the day of liberation.

Our people were really happy to greet General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors, freed all the fellow countrymen from maltreatment and slavery and gave them freedom and bright hope.

Visitors to the hall lingered on at the spot for a long while. It seemed they were engrossed in recollection of those impressive days.

Put in place of honour on a wall of the hall is a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and exhibited underneath is a copy of the classic work authored by him "On Building the Party, the State and the Army in the Liberated Fatherland," in which he clearly indicated the way to be followed by the Korean people.

At the time our country was in a very difficult and complex situation.

Korea was liberated. But the U.S. imperialists occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism, as a result of which the country was divided into two parts, the north and the south.

From the first days of their occupation the U.S. imperialists brutally suppressed the patriotic democratic forces on the one hand and, on the other, tenaciously pursued their policy of colonial enslavement in south Korea and carried on their frantic manoeuvres for war provocation in Korea.

Worse still, counter-revolutionary factionalists who were lying low in wait crawled out into the open from different places, posing as "patriots" or "revolutionaries". Some of them alleged that a bourgeois republic should be set up in our country. The others argued that the socialist revolution should be carried out right away, skipping the stage of democratic revolution. This created confusion among our people who had risen to build a new country.

In fact the people were quite at a loss which road to take.

At this difficult moment, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with penetration into the complex situation and the pressing demand of the Korean revolution, gave the Korean people clear-cut orientation and full explanation of their immediate fighting task, in his speech to military and political cadres on August 20, 1945.

In his speech he pointed out that the only correct way to be taken by the Korean people was to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and taught that in order to continue to advance the Korean revolution and establish a prosperous, sovereign and independent state by the Korean people themselves, it was necessary to fulfil three major tasks—building the Party, the state and the army.

His classic work "On Building the Party, the State and the Army in the Liberated Fatherland" served as an important guideline for promoting and defending the Korean revolution through the Korean people's own efforts under the new historical conditions after liberation, and as a banner of struggle for the Korean people in building a new country.

Displayed in the hall are a picture and materials showing the Pyongyang mass meeting held to welcome the triumphant return of the leader to the homeland.

On October 14, 1945 a grand mass meeting took place in Pyongyang to welcome the victorious return of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It threw the whole country into ecstasies of joy and emotions.

The leader, who had devoted his all to the fatherland and the people ever since he set out on the road of the revolution, returned home in triumph. But it was not until he settled the important, urgent matters which arose in the building of a new country that he attended the mass meeting arranged in his honour by the citizens in Pyongyang.

On view in the hall are a series of clippings from newspapers and publications which reported it and other relevant materials.

Data in Hall No. 29 show how the leader founded the Marxist-Leninist Party, the general staff of the revolution.

Hung in place of honour on a wall of the hall is a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of our Party. Seen beside the portrait is a board carrying the leader's instructions as to the policy of the Party founding. His teachings, written in golden letters, run as follows:

"The most important historic task confronting the Korean Communists in the present stage is to found the Korean Communist Party, which will be the general staff of the Korean revolution and the vanguard detachment of the working class."

"First of all, we must found the Korean Communist Party, a unified party of the working class, at the earliest possible date, with the Communists who were tempered and trained in the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core."

Reading his instructions over and over again, I realized more deeply that the policy advanced by the leader for the Party founding at the time was correct.

After liberation, without founding a Party at the earliest possible date it was not possible to organize and mobilize the masses of the people who rose to build a new country, in the struggle for the victory of the revolution, nor was it possible to build up internal revolutionary forces for the final triumph of the revolution.

Moreover, in those days the U.S. imperialists maliciously worked to repress the communist movement. On top of it, the sectarians and local separatists were steeped in their wicked manoeuvres, scrambling for "hegemony." This caused our people difficulties on their way ahead.

Under such circumstances, founding of a Party presented itself as a matter whose settlement brooked no delay and as a key issue decisive of the destiny of the Korean revolution.

After liberation, on the basis of the organizational and ideological preparations he had made for the founding of a Party in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he presented the policy for establishing a unified Party with the Communists tempered and trained in the crucible of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core and embracing other Communists who had been active separately in various places.

Exhibited in the hall are a number of materials concerning the struggle for the Party founding.

In order to put into practice his policy for the Party founding, he met many of the Communists working separately in different places and sowed the seeds of the revolution. At the same time, he sent revolutionary fighters whom he had trained in person during the anti-Japanese armed struggle to all parts of the country, and gave them guidance so that they could unite many Communists.

Having made such careful preparations for the Party founding, the leader called the historic Inaugural Party Congress in Pyongyang on October 10, 1945.

Seen in place of honour on a wall of Hall No. 29 is a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung making a speech at the Inaugural Party Congress. The portrait is flanked with the boards inscribed in letters of gold, which show the political and organizational lines of the Party clarified by the leader in his report to the Congress.

In the basic political line of the Party he set as the Party's fundamental task the struggle to build a democratic people's republic and, to carry it out, he put forward four immediate tasks. In the light of the fact that these tasks could not be accomplished on a nationwide scale because of the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea, he declared that they had to be carried through first in the northern half of the country so that a powerful revolutionary democratic base could be established there to guarantee the reunification and independence of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

He laid down the Party's organizational line as improving the composition of the Party, rapidly expanding and strengthening its ranks, ensuring unity and cohesion in the entire Party based on the *Juche* idea—the monolithic ideology of the Party, strictly observing Party discipline and thoroughly implementing the principle of democratic centralism.

At the Congress the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea and proclaimed to the world the founding of our Party, which had inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The founding of our Party by the leader was a great historic event that brought about an epochal turn in the advance of the communist movement in our country and of the Korean revolution as a whole.

The founding of our Party marked the birth of the invincible Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Party led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

From that time onward, the Korean working class and the Korean people triumphantly explored the glorious road of the revolution under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Party, their powerful vanguard detachment and the general staff of the Korean revolution.

On display in the hall are materials illustrating the vigorous activities conducted by the leader to consolidate still further the fledgling Party organizationally and ideologically and unite the broad masses close around it.

These materials made me deeply feel that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Party without a loss of time even under the difficult and complex circumstances and has made persevering efforts, denying himself sleep and rest, to consolidate and develop it into an invincible iron-strong Party as seen today.

The study visit to the hall filled my heart with a sense of honour and happiness of my being under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader and the founder of our Party, and confirmed my determination to remain wholeheartedly loyal to him following the path of the revolution indicated by him.

Kwak Chun Man

Great Document Which Served as a Beacon for Victory in Korean Revolution

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made public the classical work "The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well" on September 15, 1943. Now 30 years have passed since then.

This work was of great significance in arming the Korean Communists firmly with the great *Juche* idea so as to hasten the final victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and prepare them as reliable workers for building up a new, liberated motherland.

In those days the internal and international situation was fast changing definitely in favour of the revolution.

Japan, Germany and Italy, the fascist countries which ignited World War II, were on the decline as they were suffering one setback after another.

The Korean people were waging the anti-Japanese struggle with added vigor, immensely inspired by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's energetic military and political activities organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Japanese imperialist colonial rule over our country was coming to an end. There was no doubt that the final defeat of the enemy was imminent.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the immediate fighting tasks of the Korean revolutionaries, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Today when the great event of national liberation is approaching, one of our important tasks is to make a good study of the motherland.

"Only by knowing our motherland and people well can we acquit ourselves with credit as patriots and Communists and carry out the Korean revolution correctly." ("The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well," Korean ed., p. 3.)

He said that the great event of national liberation was drawing nearer and that this changed situation demanded that Korean revolutionaries intensify a systematic study of the motherland while studying the *Juche*-based line, strategy and tactics for the Korean revolution, and laid stress on the need of the study and its importance.

He pointed out that the Korean revolutionaries should be well acquainted with the history, geography and culture of their motherland in order to carry out the Korean revolution correctly and responsibly, defend the fine cultural traditions and inheritance of our nation from the policy of the Japanese imperialists for destroying our national culture and build up a liberated country in the future.

In his work, Comrade Kim Il Sung first reviewed the glorious history of our people's struggle and said that a deep study of it was of great importance in possessing ardent love for the fatherland, national pride and revolutionary self-respect and in cultivating hatred for the enemy.

He pointed out that to build a new socialist national culture in the future we must know well the fine traditions of national culture built up from ancient times and learn to analyze and evaluate them critically.

Comrade Kim Il Sung declared that the Korean people are a homogeneous nation with a time-honoured history of 5,000 years and splendid culture, a brave and spirited nation that had vigorously fought against foreign invaders and a succession of reactionary rulers from ancient times, and an ingenious nation that had made a great contribution to the science and culture of mankind. He stressed that the Korean Communists who love the fatherland and the people more ardently than anyone else should have high national pride as Korean people and revolutionary self-respect as national liberation fighters.

He said that only when the Korean revolutionaries make a deep study of the geography of their motherland can they acquire the knowledge needed to remake nature for the prosperity of the country and promotion of the people's welfare and can they build an independent national economy on the basis of the *Juche* idea.

Moreover, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that it was necessary to step up the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front on a nation-wide scale and closely rally all the patriotic forces at home, thereby making preparations for mobilizing the entire people in the decisive battle against the Japanese imperialist brigands.

He stressed that in order to intensify the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front throughout the country it was essential to send a larger number of able political workers into Korea to form local united front organizations in different parts and to energetically carry out organizational and political work to rally broad sections of the anti-Japanese forces, such as the workers and peasants.

Further, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that it was necessary to build up a revolutionary base as a powerful organizational stronghold in the homeland and that the broad sections of patriotic youth should be enlisted, armed and trained and let to join the units of the KPRA in the decisive battle against Japanese imperialism.

In conclusion, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the victory of the revolutionary struggle depends largely on the political and ideological preparedness of the people taking part in it, and above all, on the political and theoretical level and art of command of the leading personnel who organize and guide the struggle. He taught that all the commanders and soldiers of the KPRA should intensify politico-theoretical and military study so that every one of them would be capable of taking up higher positions and commanding thousands, or tens of thousands, of officers and soldiers in case of an emergency.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's historic work "The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well" is of great significance, theoretical and practical, on account of the greatness of the revolutionary ideas and theory contained in it and the profundity of its content.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's work served as a *Juche*-based beacon fire that blazed the path ahead of the Korean revolution, particularly, the path of struggle for bringing about the great revolutionary event of national liberation with full preparedness. It thus became an immortal banner that led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the final victory. It was a great programme which had epochal significance in fully training the Korean Communists to become able political and military cadres capable of undertaking an important role in building a new country after liberation. At the same time, his work constituted a torch light that roused the entire Korean people to the decisive battle against Japanese imperialism and for national liberation, at the time when its ruin was imminent. The work was a source of inexhaustible strength as it imbued the people with firm conviction of victory in their revolutionary struggle and with indefatigable militancy, wisdom and courage.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's work is a historic document that made a scientific elucidation of the strategy and tactics for the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle by embodying the great *Juche* idea, thus contributing to intensifying the national-liberation struggle in colonial countries and the world revolutionary movement and further enriching the Marxist-Leninist theory.

At present this work authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung 30 years ago represents an immortal militant banner which gives powerful encouragement to our people and the oppressed people in the whole world in their revolutionary struggle.

Li Chang Gyu

Historic Battle of Great Significance in Building of Anti-Imperialist United Front

Today the Korean people greet the full-significant 40th anniversary of the victory in the historic Battle of Tungning organized and fought under the personal command of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The battle took place on September 6, 1933. It was the first large-scale operation the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had ever conducted in coordination with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Early in the 1930's Comrade Kim Il Sung mapped out the revolutionary line of building up the powerful internal revolutionary forces and, moreover, forming a united front with all the other anti-Japanese forces in the struggle against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy, and he personally implemented it with credit.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...In order to expose the Japanese imperialists' deceptive propaganda against the Korean Communists and their trick of making the nations oppose each other, and to cement the militant unity of the Korean and Chinese people, we must do our utmost to form the united front with the Chinese anti-Japanese units." ("On Organizing and Waging an Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism," Korean ed., p. 23.)

In those days the Chinese anti-Japanese units were wavering to a great extent, scared by the daily intensified military and political offensive of the enemy. At the same time, deceived by the policy of Japanese imperialism for playing on national differences and its vicious propaganda, the Chinese anti-Japanese units became more antagonistic towards the Korean Communists. Some of these units went so far as to attack and kill them.

It was very hard to achieve a full-scale united front with the Chinese anti-Japanese units under such situation.

It was the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who could splendidly cope with the difficult situation that arose in the revolution.

In order to tide it over he personally went to Lotzukou where Chinese anti-Japanese units had their headquarters, at the risk of his life in June 1933 and held negotiations directly with the Chinese commander.

In the negotiations, the Chinese commander was greatly impressed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas and indefatigable militancy, his magnanimity and his masterful ingenuity in grasping the situation and mapping out the wise policies. Comrade Kim Il Sung's flawless logic and highly persuasive arguments brought the Chinese commander to the realization that they had misunderstood the Korean Communists, and they finally agreed to form an anti-Japanese united front with the Korean Communists.

In September that year, soon after the formation of the united front with these units, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the large-scale attack on Tungning county seat in coordination with them.

Tungning, on the Soviet-Manchurian border, was one of the major Japanese military strongpoints. Within this walled town there were thousands of enemy troops, including Japanese imperialist aggressor troops 500 strong, equipped with up-to-date weapons. They were intent on preparing for an attack against the Soviet Union, suppressing the anti-Japanese forces with greater frenzy.

The attack on this town was extremely fierce from the outset. The enemy put up a desperate resistance, throwing in large reinforcements and even using planes.

During the battle, the KPRA units hit the battery on Western Hill, the major fortress, and the West Gate, the front gate of the town, at the same time, making a breakthrough for the assault units and continued to fight valiantly, thus playing a decisive role.

The battle ended in a great victory for the united army, thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's masterly command and the courage of the men of the KPRA.

Through the battle, the commanders and soldiers of the Chinese anti-Japanese units were deeply impressed by Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant ability in command, and by the combat power and revolutionary discipline of the KPRA under his command, their love for the people and their revolutionary comradeship.

They were particularly touched by Comrade Kim Il Sung's profound revolutionary sense of responsibility as he saved a Chinese commander who was seriously wounded and encircled by the enemy.

Following the Battle of Tungning, the Chinese anti-Japanese officers and men respected and trusted Comrade Kim Il Sung more deeply and clearly realized that the Korean Communists were bona fide anti-imperialist revolutionary fighters and true revolutionaries.

This victory widely demonstrated the correctness of Comrade Kim Il Sung's *Juche*-based unique line of anti-imperialist united front and contributed greatly to consolidating and expanding the united front with the Chinese anti-Japanese units.

The victorious battle was a living example of proletarian internationalist solidarity in defending with arms a revolution which had triumphed. The formation and expansion of the anti-Japanese united front was the pioneer in the international popular front movement against fascism.

True, the Battle of Tungning, organized and fought under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, represented the splendid implementation of his line of anti-Japanese united front. It was a historic battle that made it possible to hasten the defeat of Japanese imperialism and advance vigorously the Korean revolution farther along the road of victory.

The brilliant feat and experience gained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in putting into effect the line of anti-imperialist united front in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle now give our people strong encouragement and stimulus in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Kim Gwang Su

Wreaths Laid before Graves of Grandparents and Parents of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

On the occasion of the auspicious 25th birthday of the glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, leading functionaries of the Party and the Government laid in the morning of the 9th wreaths before the grave of the grandfather and grandmother of the leader and the grave of his father and mother, which are situated in Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution.

Guards of honour lined up in the graveyard.

Amid the playing of the band music, wreaths were laid before the graves in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council of the DPRK. Then a wreath was placed in the name of the Central Standing Committee of the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Wreaths were also laid in the name of the CC of the Korean Democratic Party, the CC of the Chondoist Chongu Party and the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

And wreaths were placed in the name of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security and other Ministries of the Administration Council and central organs, and Party and government bodies and public organizations in Pyongyang. Bouquets were put in turn by servicemen of the Korean People's Army and People's Security Forces and working people in the city.

The attendants paid a moment's silent tribute with reverential feelings to Kim Bo Hyon and Li Bo Ik who fought in defiance of abject poverty and persecution by Japanese imperialism, sending out all their children into the sacred revolutionary struggle to regain the country and helping them in their struggle, to Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter who dedicated his whole life to the struggle for the independence of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country and a great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement and to Kang Ban Sok, an ardent revolutionary fighter who fought with all her devotion solely for the restoration of the fatherland and the liberation of the women, as wife of a revolutionary and as the Mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and an outstanding leader of the Korean women's movement who brought about the beginning of the communist women's movement of our country.

Colourful Functions

In celebration of the 25th birthday of our glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, colourful functions were held in our country.

A grand central lecture meeting was held at the Pyongyang Mansudae Assembly Hall on August 29.

Put in place of honour among fragrant flowers on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people.

Seen on the background of the platform were a picture of Mt. Paekdu-san symbolic of the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party established by the leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and an unfurled flag of our Republic.

The lecture meeting was attended by Members and Alternate members of the Political Committee of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, Members of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, Members of the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council, and other leading personages of the Party and government organs and economic institutions, cadres of the People's Army, functionaries of working people's organizations and men in the fields of science, education, culture, public health, arts and the press and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

The lecture was given on the subject "Our Republic Founded and Guided by the Great Leader Is an Example of Independent Socialist State".

Lecture meetings were also held in the provincial capitals, cities and county seats and in different organs, factories and enterprises and schools across the country.

On September 1 and 2 a national seminar of social science for study of the *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was held on a grand scale at the Pyongyang Mansudae Assembly Hall under the auspices of the Academy of Social Sciences.

Made public at the seminar were papers entitled "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Is the Originator of the Immortal *Juche* Idea," "The Revolutionary Essence of the *Juche* Idea," "The Independent and Creative Stand Is the Fundamental Stand and Method to Be Followed in the Revolution and Construction," "Firm Maintenance of Independence in Politics Is the Basic Guarantee for Enabling the Masses of the People to Shape Their Destiny for Themselves," "The Thought on Economic Independence Is a Distinguished Idea of Providing the Masses of the People with Material Guarantee for Taking the Stand of Masters of State and Society" and "The Line of Self-defence Is a Guiding Compass in National Defence Building and Military Strategy and Tactics, an Embodiment of the Undying *Juche* Idea."

On September 3 there was a forum participated in by men of the press.

Celebration meetings were also arranged by working people's organizations.

On the evening of September 8, many youths and students in Pyongyang got together at the Youth Open-air Theatre and sang songs of loyalty to the leader. On the evening of the following day, workers and trade union members in the city converged on the Kim Il Sung Square where they had a grand meeting to pledge their allegiance to the leader.

A ten-day film show was opened simultaneously in different parts of our country on September 1.

Inter-provincial contests of the national workers' art festival were held with success.

Taking part in the art festival were a large number of workers and trade union members selected in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and in all provinces and cities under the central authority. They presented on the stage scores of excellent works.

Besides, photo exhibitions were held and music and dance ensembles and the performances of the national youth and children's art festival were given in various parts of our country to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. In Pyongyang there were elimination contests of the 4th people's athletic meeting dedicated to the anniversary.

On the occasion of the founding anniversary of our Republic, Party and government organs, working people's organizations, the Korean People's Army and People's Security Forces, educational and cultural institutions and working people in the city laid wreaths and bouquets before graves of revolutionary martyrs, and wreaths were laid before the Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army by leading cadres of the Party and the Government and working people in the city.

PYONGYANG METRO

The "underground palace"—this is what the working people in our capital call the Pyongyang Metro which is closely associated with the warm affection and care of the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung for our working people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our Party's activities are governed by the supreme principle of systematic promotion of the welfare of the people. After all, our struggle to build socialism and communism is aimed at bringing a more abundant life to all people and making them equally well-off."

All the facilities and structures of the metro which reminds the people of a palace carry Comrade Kim Il Sung's lofty intention to serve the people. The greatest care is employed in providing safety and conveniences for the working people.

Stations are located in central areas—the areas of welfare facilities and cross sections with heavy traffic. Every station is built in an exquisite yet grand fashion and in various styles—quadrangular, hexagonal, octagonal or circular. They are in perfect harmony with other buildings of surroundings and their topographical features, adding to the beauty of the city.

Each station has a stand, telephone booth and other service facilities for passengers.

Escalators leading to the underground station have large capacity and their speed is freely controlled. And a maximum degree of safety is ensured.

Underground stations vary in size, style and decoration.

All the structures there are distinguished by their magnificent designs that have national flavour and style to be modern aesthetic standards. The splendid implementation of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung's instruction that we must construct buildings which are national in form and socialist in content.

Floor, wall and pillar are finished in polished marble and granite.

Electric lights are good light, installed in various forms. Automatically-controlled ventilation keeps the inside air fresh and makes the temperature and humidity moderate all the time. So, passengers can hardly feel that there in the subsoil. Especially the decorations in mosaic attract the eyes of people. They are to be seen in every underground station as Ponghwa (Bonfire), Sungri (Victory), Tongil (Reunification), Kaeson (Triumphal return), Chonu (Cradle in arms) and Pulgunbyol (Red star) and others. These have educational purpose giving vivid description of the history the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea on various themes, demonstrating a high level of artistry.

Little wonder that passengers feel as if they were in an art gallery, not a railway station.

Take Kaeson Station for example. Erected in place of honour at the underground hall is a half-length statue. It portrays the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who raises one of his hands to arouse our people to the gigantic task of the construction of a new country, after his triumphal return to the homeland from the victorious 15-year hard-fought armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and for national liberation and the freedom and happiness of the people. And two giant mosaics are seen on the walls. The one shows the people expressing their warmest thanks and giving enthusiastic welcome to Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the other illustrates the people who turn out in the vigorous struggle for the building of a new country, in hearty response to his call.

Attached to underground stations are shops, clinics, radio apparatuses, refreshment stands and toilet rooms. And there are modernly-furnished snack bars, bathrooms and office rooms for the motormen.

The electric trains are the products the workers of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory have turned out in the spirit of self-reliance. They are modernly outfitted and have large traction power as well as high speed. The inside is sound-proofed. The doors of car are so designed that the car does not move in case any of them fails to shut. All this enables the passengers to take a safer and more convenient trip.

The trains run along twin track-line at a few-minute interval strictly on schedule under the uniform control from the central control room. All equipment for subway operation are highly automated. The metro has its own check-up yard and depot, where trains are checked up and repaired if necessary.

The Pyongyang Metro—a monumental creation in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea—has been built according to the far-sighted plan of President Kim Il Sung, the leader of the people, who regards the people as the most precious of all in the world and stints nothing for them.

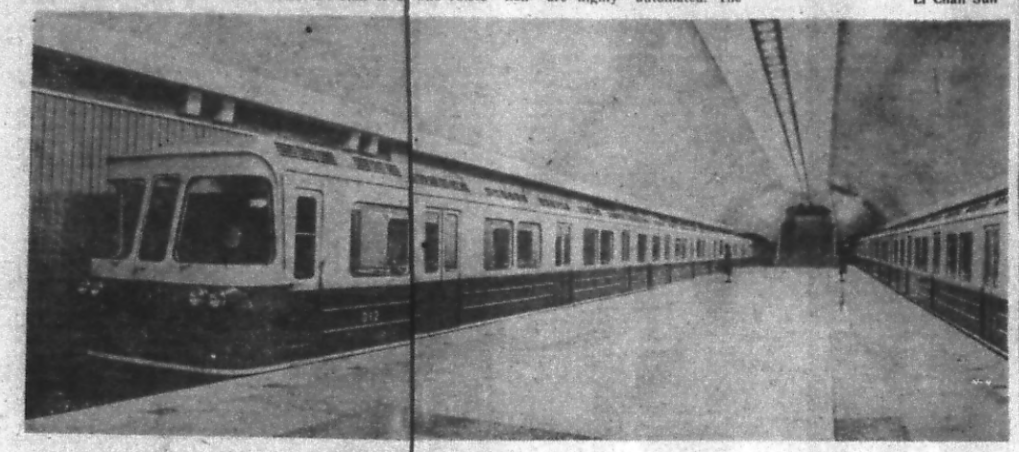
Every equipment and decoration is permeated with his meticulous care.

Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed the construction of a metro and has given teachings on more than 200 occasions till its completion. He indicated the direction for the project and the ways of carrying it out, one by one, and personally took measures to provide all the conditions for pushing ahead with the construction. He led the builders and designers to build the metro with their own efforts and Korea's technique for the conveniences of the working people and in the interests of the generations to come. This is how the Pyongyang Metro has been opened which is of great significance in improving the life of the citizens in the revolutionary capital as well as in making its traffic more smooth and cultural.

The Pyongyang Metro is indeed another giant creation that demonstrates to the full the might of our *Juche* industry, the heroic mettle of our working people and their inexhaustible creative energy.

Li Chan Sun

Decorations in mosaic in Sungri (Victory) station. It delineates the people firmly defending the DPRK founded by the leader



Inside view of an underground station

Escalators leading to the underground station

Part of Sungri (Victory) station

"A Man Like Li Hu Rak Should Be Removed from NSCC"

Statement of Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of Our Side to North-South Co-ordination Commission, Warmly Supported at Home and Abroad

On August 28 Co-Chairman Kim Yong Ju of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission issued a statement in which he solemnly demanded that Li Hu Rak and other gangsters of the "Central Intelligence Agency" be removed from the North-South Co-ordination Commission and they be replaced by those who have national conscience, keep faith between the north and the south and truly aspire after peaceful reunification. His statement is now receiving great support and sympathy internally and externally.

In Our Country

In her statement Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, supported the statement of the NSCC Co-Chairman of our side and pointed out:

"The abduction of Kim Dae Jung by the south Korean 'CIA' with Li Hu Rak as its chieftain is an open challenge to the whole nation hoping for great national unity and the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland and an intolerable perfidious act against our side, the counterpart in the dialogue.

If the south Korean authorities sincerely wish to see the progress of the dialogue, they should immediately respond to the just proposal of our side for replacing at the earliest possible date members of the south Korean side to the NSCC with those who desire not national division but national reunification and for reinforcing the NSCC further still."

Our NSCC Co-Chairman's statement was warmly supported by Vice-Chairman Kim Jong Ryul of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party, Chairman Kang Jang Su of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, Chairman Ryon Tae Jun of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, Chairman Kim I Hun of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People, Secretary General Kim Duk Rae of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and Chairman Li Yong Bok of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

Among South Koreans and Overseas Compatriots

In his statement the spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea demanded that the south Korean "CIA", the heinous strangler of democracy and peaceful reunification, be dissolved at once and strongly held that the representatives of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and other political parties and social organizations and people of all social strata in the north and the south should take part in the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

In his statement Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) stressed that members of the south Korean side to the NSCC should be replaced with those who have national conscience and keep faith with the other side.

Wide Publicity Given to Our NSCC Co-Chairman's Statement by Many Foreign Papers, News Agencies and Radios

The Chinese papers **Renmin Ribao, Kwangmin Ribao** and **Jiefangjun Bao** printed the full text of the statement of Co-Chairman of our side to the NSCC and the Hsinhua News Agency also reported its full text.

The Soviet paper **Pravda** and the TASS reported the gist of the statement.

The Japanese papers **Asahi Shimbun, Yomiuri Shimbun** and **Mainichi Shimbun** and the Kyodo Press and the Jiji Press also reported its summary and **Sankei Shimbun** and **Tokyo Shimbun** published the content of the statement. Radio and TV also gave wide publicity to the statement.

Meanwhile, AP, Reuter and AFP dispatches from Tokyo also reported in detail the content of the statement.

In Japanese Public Circles

Representatives of political parties and social organizations and personages in Japan issued statements in support of the statement of our NSCC Co-Chairman.

Kanji Kawasaki, Director of the International Affairs Bureau of the Japan Socialist Party, said:

"It is too clear that the recent abduction of Kim Dae Jung is a crime committed by the south Korean 'CIA'.

Li Hu Rak is director of this agency and is engrossed in the scheme to create 'two Koreas'. There will be no place for him to stay on in the NSCC and the Korean people in the north and the south will never tolerate this."

In their statements Kazuhiko Nozue, Member of the House of Councilors from the Niin Club, Akira Kuroyanagi, Director of the International Affairs Bureau of the Komei Party, Ryoichi Yasutsune, Director in Charge of the Planning Bureau of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo), Shigeo Hata of the Japan Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Ginju Morikawa, Representative Director of the Japanese Free Civil Rights Association, critic Yoshihisa Kajitani and many other people actively supported our NSCC Co-Chairman's statement.

Criminals in a Fit of Desperation

Dealt another hard blow due to the just statement made public on August 28 by the Co-Chairman of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, the south Korean gangsters are now resorting to all sorts of frenzy to extricate themselves from the predicament, according to reports.

Some time ago, Li Hu Rak, the strangler of democracy, heinous murderer, wrecker of the dialogue and boss of the scoundrels, finding himself at his wits' end, held a press interview and tried to hide his already-shown cloven hoofs. At the interview he simply said that he "has nothing to do with the case" of abduction of Kim Dae Jung. Turning black into white in a manner worthy of a special agent, he uttered the absurdity to the effect that we "violated" the points agreed upon between both sides and that we seek to "keep aloof" from the progress of the dialogue.

Later, setting in motion their reptile propaganda media on a large scale: the Pak Jung Hi fascist knaves malignantly vilified us. They described our statement as one aimed at "undermining" the north-south dialogue and let out similar incoherent words.

This is a plot to veil their treacherous nature—opposition to national reunification—by slandering our patriotic statement which is enjoying wide support and sympathy internally and externally.

With no frenzy, however, can they cover up their criminal act which has been brought to full light. It is not fortuitous that the south Korean rogues and their subsidized propaganda media remain silent about the Kim Dae Jung incident. That is because they are the real offenders in abducting Kim Dae Jung.

It has also been laid bare, reports say, that Kim Dong Un, first secretary of the south Korean "embassy" in Japan, is one of the criminals who took away Kim Dae Jung from Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo. A September 5 dispatch of the Jiji Press of Japan pointed out that Kim Dong Un is a south Korean "CIA" member and that after Li Hu Rak took office as the "CIA" director, he was employed and began his "work" in Japan. Today when the fact that "CIA" members directed and executed the criminal act on the spot has been disclosed for all to see, Li Hu Rak and other special agents cannot evade responsibility for the crime. It is the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who, laying artificial obstacles in the way of the north-south dialogue, led the dialogue to the verge of rupture as at present.

As is generally known, our side brought about the opening of the north-south dialogue through its own active effort and, after the announcement of the north-south joint statement, did all possible efforts for the progress of the dialogue and the faithful execution of the agreed points of the joint statement.

But Li Hu Rak and blackguards like him, though they agreed to the three principles of national reunification when they sat face to face with us, flagrantly contravened the principles agreed upon by both sides when they turned round and consistently pursued confrontation, competition and division instead of solidarity, collaboration and unity between the north and the south.

Through the so-called "special statement" issued on June 23, the fascist terrorists in south Korea announced the two-Koreas line as their "policy". Thus they completely overruled the north-south joint statement and brought the dialogue to a standstill.

It was around this time that the special agents of the south Korean "CIA" with Li Hu Rak as its chieftain challenged the desire of the whole nation for the country's reunification by abducting Kim Dae Jung.

To have a north-south dialogue truly for the country's reunification, therefore, such men as Li Hu Rak must be removed from the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

This notwithstanding, the villain Li Hu Rak and the south Korean reptile trumpeters speak ill of the statement of our side. This is an unpardonable challenge to us.

The south Korean authorities, if they sincerely wish to see the progress of the dialogue, must accept without delay the just proposal of our side for firmly building up and reinforcing the present North-South Co-ordination Commission in conformity with its object and functions.

South Korean Reality

The following article is an abridged translation of "The Second Liberation of South Korea and Democratization of Japan", printed in the Japanese magazine Sekai, No. 9, 1973. The article was written by Chong Gyong Mo, south Korean commentator now living in Japan.

1. Was South Korea Liberated?

On August 15, 1945 when Japanese rule was toppled, the south Koreans were intoxicated with the joy of "liberation". They considered themselves to be free people. It is nearly 30 years since then, and they have now found themselves standing in wilderness.

You may as well say that the Government-General in Korea perished. However, the "Republic of Korea Government-General" cuts its figure more and more conspicuously as the days go by. How should the south Koreans fight and what situation should they cope with in order to meet genuine liberation?

2. What Sort of Society Is South Korea?

"Correct View of Value"

Min Gwan Sik holds a high post in Pak's government; he is the Education Minister.

On April 12, he visited the Hanguk School in Tokyo and delivered a queer speech at its management council. He said that as Education Minister he was satisfied with the "dedicated" endeavours being made by south Korean women at home and abroad to obtain foreign currency needed for economic construction. Particularly, it was reported that he extolled them to skies saying that "these *kisaeng* girls and hostesses who have come to Japan in large numbers are working hard day and night selling their xxxx, and their patriotic devotion is highly praiseworthy."

The ciphered word is such that even a hooligan would hesitate to utter at a private gathering. So, because of this shocking episode, Education Minister Min Gwan Sik has great notoriety among the south Koreans in Japan.

"The establishment of the correct view of value" is President Pak Jung Hi's favourite words, which he repeats quite often.

It is none other than Education Minister Min who is charged with the weighty responsibility to disseminate the "correct view of value" proposed by Pak's government: unexpectedly, through his utterances we south Koreans could have a specific explanation of what this "view of value" means.

Moreover, the south Korean women sent to Japan to "sell their xxxx" are issued passports as "missions of artistes" by the south Korean government, and it is the Ministry of Education under Minister Min himself which identifies them as true "artistes".

The recent issue of **Time** reported that in Seoul alone there are 1,500 prostitutes carrying the certificates to the effect that "the bearer is permitted to comfort foreign tourists in their rooms," and that south Korea is becoming a red-light district for Japan. It is said that the income through these prostitutes will amount to 120 million dollars in 1973. For the south Korean government which has a big headache for its red figures in the international payments, prostitution is indispensable.

The complete translation of this article was carried in the **Hanguk Ilbo** (May 31). But that part of the original which said such tourism for prostitution "is actively encouraged by the high-ranking officials of the ROK government including President Pak Jung Hi" was deleted. It must have been very hard for them to put into print the fact that their president is a pimp.

Pollution Is Eagerly Welcomed

At the same time as bodies of south Korean women are being turned into receptacles for the physiological discharges of the Japanese, south Korea's rivers and seas are also quickly changing into sewages for the discharges of Japanese industries.

South Korea has a territory of 100,000 square kilometres and a population of 32 millions. It hasn't any better conditions to withstand pollution than Japan with a territory of 370,000 square kilometres and a population of 100 millions. Since south Korea ranks third in the world in the density of population and Japan fourth, the former is more vulnerable to pollution than the latter is.

Nevertheless, the south Korean government is bringing in Japan's pollutional industries with extraordinary zeal. President Pak went so far as to instruct, "There is no need to get over-sensitive to pollution."

In ready response to his instruction, all sorts of Japan's pollutional industries such as oil, auto, refining, electronics, fibre industries, recreation enterprises, hotel industries have begun rushing into south Korea.

For the first four months of this year, the Japanese capital accounted for 99 per cent of the total foreign investment in south Korea. Japan has far outstripped the United States in the total amount of the investment.

It may be too much to declare that the Japanese industrialists who are now planning for inroads on south Korea have an ambition to put it under their economic or military domination. In Japan there is no more space and pollution has gone beyond the critical point. On top of this, wages are high. So let us suppose that they are simply seeking for the solution in south Korea.

Why, then, is the south Korean government bringing in Japanese industries even at the risk of being exposed to the damage of pollution? Isn't the Pak regime rather inclined to consider the "presence" of Japanese capital as military guarantee for the maintenance of its power? Once, while encouraging his officials negotiating for the introduction of General Motors into south Korea, President Pak said, "If a big U.S. concern makes large investments, it will be as effective as having a U.S. infantry division in the Republic of Korea." Now, substitute "Japanese capital" for "big U.S. concern" and the "Japanese Self-Defence Force" for a "U.S. infantry division" and then read it again.

We'll Be Ruined Without Japanese Aid

Former Director of Defence Agency Nisimura was dismissed because he blustered that the "U.N. with China in it will be as good as a village credit association." He said that the "Self-Defence Force can be sent abroad for the purpose of relieving disaster" (at the Foreign Correspondents Club, Nov. 11, 1971.)

He was hard pressed at the Diet by an opposition member who asked: "Then, in case Tokyo is affected by an earthquake, will Japan, for instance, ask for the dispatch of the south Korean army?" Director Nisimura replied, "That is only my personal opinion." And this was the end of the idea of dispatching the Self-Defence Force abroad. But did his statement really express his own "opinion"? In September 1971, a round-table conference between members of south Korean National Assembly and Japanese Diet was held in Tokyo, which was attended by a delegation of 32 members from the south Korean side.

Also notable is the statement reportedly made at the conference by Min Gi Sik, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the South Korean National Assembly and former Army Chief of Staff.

Min was quoted by the press as saying, "If Japan won't help us, the Republic of Korea will crumble. I hope Japan will boldly decide to give us military aid; you should not regard ours as a foreign country." There lies an interval of some two months between Director Nisimura's statement on the dispatch of the Self-Defence Force abroad and Military Affairs Committee Chairman Min's request for military aid. But if you should think there is no relation between the two, you would be too naive.

Defence Agency Director Masuhara was fired because he had revealed the Emperor's words encouraging him to "work hard" to build up the Self-Defence Force. According to an AP report on May 11, two weeks earlier, U.S. Undersecretary of Defence Clement spoke before "Japan's leading industrialists" on their visit to Washington at the invitation of **Time**, and requested Japan: (1) to give annual military aid of some 100 million dollars to south Korea and (2) to amend the current Constitution and open the way for the overseas dispatch of the Self-Defence Force.

In addition, a rumour still has it that south Korea has asked Japan to form a military alliance with her.

Were the AP dispatch and the Emperor's statement a mere coincidence? As a contrary evidence, the June 18th issue of the **Nihonkeizai Shimbun** reported that the Japan Socialist Party had obtained a secret document concerning Japan's military aid to south Korea. The paper said that the secret document entitled "On Japan's Defence Policy" points out that Japan will provide south Korea with those which apparently cannot be considered military equipment (trucks, communication equipment, etc.) and that south Korea will increase its military expenditure with an additional income from them. It must have been a glad news for the Pak regime in that it would alleviate their anxiety.

Owners of 500 Billion Won

South Korea has a population two times larger than that of north Korea and the fourth strongest army in the world. Why do the Pak regime want to rely on Japan's military power, while eulogizing their dazzling economic progress and prosperity? What do they fear? There may be different ways to explain the reason. Now let me examine the fact that one of the reasons why the government does not trust the loyalty of the people and the army is the uneven accumulation of wealth.

According to the announcement of the south Korean government, the number of households whose annual income is under the 96,000-*won* mark (or 8,000 *won* per month) reaches 1.4 million or 24 per cent of the total households of the nation. Provided that each household consists of five persons, the annual income of each member is 19,200 *won*, which means less than 50 dollars at the current rate of exchange (400 *won* per dollar). At a time when Japan's annual per-capita income exceeds 3,000 dollars, approximately a fourth of the south Korean population live with less than 50 dollars a year.

According to official figures, the pupils who go without lunch are 1.2 million throughout the country, or 23 per cent of the total number of the pupils, but in fact, it is considered that the matter is more serious.

The press report that right in the middle of Seoul poor pupils who cannot buy lunch at schools, often commit collective violence against those who buy it.

On the contrary, there are unimaginably rich people in south Korea. There is a rumour that private property of four bureaucrats who are not entrepreneurs but are in power, exceeds 50 per cent of the amount of money issued by the Central Bank. In 1970, Li Hu Rak, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was hard pressed at the National Assembly because it was revealed that his property amounted to more than 30 billion *won*, when the money issued by the Central Bank amounted to 180 billion *won*.

What do the south Korean government officials fear? Why are they so afraid of north Korea? I needn't give the answer here.

A Regime Based on Poverty

According to an investigation conducted by Seoul University's Medical College in 1967, 32 per cent of the householders in Seoul were jobless. The south Korean government's anti-inflation policy is, in the final analysis, to reduce the prices of agricultural produce.

In south Korea, the price of rice bought by the government has never exceeded the production cost of the peasants. Unable to subsist any longer the peasants inevitably abandon the farm land and flock to towns. In 1960 the population of Seoul was 2.5 million and in 1972 it stood at 6 million.

As of January 1970, south Korea's urban dwellers amounted to 41 per cent of the total population.

The increasing number of those who give up their farming and the rapidly snowballing urban unemployed are a headache for Pak's regime, but these are not unfavourable for them.

The most important aspect in the economic policy of Pak's regime is the increase of export and the introduction of foreign investment. This regime regards the "presence" of foreign capital as the guarantee for their military protection. They are seeking the key to the increase of export and the inducement of foreign capital in lower wages. A huge reserve army for industry, who cannot complain their wages however low, are concentrated in towns, and this is highly advantageous to Pak's government.

G. Bridenstein, a former exchange professor of the Seoul Yonse University, said that Pak's government intentionally neglected the influx of rural population into towns, which was their policy.

People have no time to interest themselves in politics because of their difficulties of living and government employees fear that they will inevitably be driven into the worst poverty once they are dismissed. This is also by no means unfavourable for the stability of Pak's regime. On the contrary, the Pak government is unique in that it seeks a "mass foundation" to maintain its power in the people's poverty.

A Far-Reaching Plan

De Gaulle's charismatic leadership over the French people was in short attributable to the fact that he had carried on the resistance movement against the Nazi in the years of national suffering. The French people will not forget his merit in ending the colonial war in Algeria. President Pak Jung Hi now styles himself ROK's De Gaulle and compares the "October Restoration" with the Fifth French Republic. Apparently he has forgotten the fact that he was a "Nazi" agent and robbed more than ten thousand young people of their lives in U.S. "Algerian war" (Vietnam war). No doubt, by amending the French Constitution De Gaulle fished at increasing his presidential powers. However, he made public the contents of the Constitution, had them thoroughly discussed by the nation, and after the opposition had been fully expressed, he proceeded with the Constitutional amendment. And through national referendum he asked his people whether they had confidence in him or not. De Gaulle had thought of giving up his power in case he was defeated in the referendum.

Pak Jung Hi's case was different, however. To quote an investigation report of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "until two weeks before the national referendum on the Constitutional amendment almost none of south Koreans, excepting government officials, had had a clear idea about each article of the new Constitution," and, furthermore, it had been prohibited to make any criticism on it; whoever ignored this prohibition was threatened with a long-term imprisonment.

On the eve of the referendum Pak Jung Hi blackmailed the people saying that the denial of the Constitutional amendment would be regarded as proof that the people had no desire for the reunification of the north and south and "other actions will be taken". What the "other actions" meant was unknown, but it was clear that even if he was defeated in the referendum, he had no intention to resign. For De Gaulle's honour, it is unfair for Pak Jung Hi to compare himself with him. The south Korean people are not so ignorant as to be unaware of this unfairness.

Pak Jung Hi had an urge to attract the people, win or lose, by taking some spectacular action. Hence that vision of the gross national output value reaching 1,000 dollars per capita in 1981. This is a mere trick of figures to deceive the people.

In order to camouflage this Japan's economic aid is indispensable.

What is Pak Jung Hi going to rely on when the people's resistance is too strong to stand after the swindle has been disclosed? It is Japan's military involvement. Pak's regime is quite certain that Japan will come in to defend "her rights and interests" brought about by her investment in south Korea.

It was reported that when he visited Japan in June 1973, Kim Jong Pil requested Prime Minister Tanaka for Japan's investment amounting to 50 billion dollars for the growth of the heavy chemical industry in south Korea.

This huge sum of money is five times greater than south Korea's present gross national output.

If this capital was actually invested in south Korea could south Korea remain south Korea? However, the greater the funds, the more favourable to Pak's regime. The certainty of military involvement increases as much.

On June 23, Pak Jung Hi put forth the "two Koreas" policy and launched on the course of perpetuating the nation's division. His intention is to block the country's reunification by filling the Republic of Korea with Japan's power. This is, in fact, aimed at "one Korea and one Japan".

In its June 16, 1973 editorial, entitled "the orientation of south Korea's heavy industry and Japan-south Korea cooperation", the **Asahi Shimbun** warned Japan to "act carefully since her aid to south Korea and her investment would mean "her cooperation with the privileged classes and widen the gap between the rich and the poor".

There is nothing wrong in the tone of the editorial. I think it is true. But I am afraid the key point was left out.

The crux of the matter is that Pak Jung Hi regards Japan's investment as the military guarantee for his government. Recently there is increasing evidence to prove his judgement is quite correct.

3. Has Japan Undergone a New Birth?

At a round-table conference between members of south Korean National Assembly and Japanese Diet held in Tokyo on June 12 this year, Prime Minister Tanaka said, "Japan and the Republic of Korea are neighbours separated by a narrow strip of water. So, I sincerely wish stability and prosperity for the ROK. I wish from the bottom of my heart that the dialogue between north and south Korea will be brought to a successful conclusion and that independent reunification achieved, though this may be accompanied by a lot of difficulties."

But the current policy of the Japanese government has little to convince us that Japan wants the reunification of the Korean peninsula. In the past when the Chinese were suffering the pains of tragic national division, Japan pursued the policy of aggravating their division and perpetuating their disunity. Japan used her influence in arranging the "north-south peace conference in Shanghai" in February 1919 with the professed intention of helping China to achieve unity. But, in reality, she concluded behind the scenes a secret military agreement, the Japan-China Joint Defence Agreement (May 1918), with the warlord regime that had already turned a puppet. There is no need to say that this military pact which, Japan declared, was to "deal with the danger to the peace and security of the Far East", was designed to obstruct the unity of China.

Is it not reasonable to draw a lesson from this historical fact?

It is difficult to find proof which can convince us that today Japan is not pursuing a policy which amounts to: "The quarrel between north and south Korea does no harm to us. Taking advantage of this, we must seek our own interests."

AT 343RD MAC MEETING

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors' Provocative Acts Exposed

The 343rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on September 6 at the proposal of our side.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors staged recently the grave airlifting mobile operation exercise, "the largest in its scale", by mobilizing scores of new type helicopters including "Cebra", "Huey" and "Chinook", 105 mm guns and other heavy equipment which had been illegally brought into south Korea and many infantry and artillery units of their army. The south Korean army at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists fired hundreds of bullets at our side in the Demilitarized Zone respectively on September 2 and 3. On September 3 they introduced amphibious tanks into DMZ. Besides, they committed more criminal acts by bringing into DMZ 57 mm recoilless guns and infiltrating military aircraft into the air space above it on several occasions.

Saying this, Major General Kim Poong Sup, Senior Member of our side, stated that the unending large scale military exercises and military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side are designed to whip up war hysteria among the bellicose elements of south Korea to make Koreans fight among themselves, freeze the division of Korea and create two Koreas and thus keep hold on south Korea as their permanent colony and military base.

The enemy side foolishly attempted to hide the truth of their criminal acts, asserting that the protest of our side was for "propaganda" and their act was not "violation of the agreement."

Refuting impromptu the shameless allegations of the enemy, the Senior Member of our side fully exposed their systematic new war provocation manoeuvres.

He declared:

Since the publication of the north-south joint statement they have committed over 18,000 cases of provocations and violations of the Armistice Agreement against our side in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

He bitterly refuted with well-founded logic the brigandish sophistries of the enemy side used to justify their occupation of south Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor forces going under the UN forces cover must quit south Korea and discontinue at once their criminal manoeuvrings to make Koreans fight Koreans and create two Koreas, he stated, and warned:

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, despite our repeated warnings, persist in their moves to create two Koreas and ignite a new war of aggression in Korea, they will certainly meet their doom.

Argentine People Fight for Safeguarding Sovereignty

According to press reports from Buenos Aires, the Parliament of Argentina adopted a bill aimed to restrict the investment of foreign monopoly capital and confiscate seven foreign banks.

The report said that the charge d'affaires of the U.S. embassy in Buenos Aires submitted a written "protest note" against the measure.

It is common knowledge that the U.S. imperialists dislike all the progressive socio-economic measures taken in these countries aspiring to independent development and make desperate efforts to destroy them.

The nefarious act of the U.S. charge d'affaires affords a clear testimony to the reactionary policy of U.S. imperialism.

The people and the government of Argentina indignantly denounced the U.S. imperialists' interference in their domestic affairs of a sovereign state and decided to expel him from Argentina.

This means that the Argentine people exercised their own rights to safeguard the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country.

The Korean people extend full support to the Argentine people in their efforts to build a new society, wealthy and strong, valiantly frustrating the subversive activities of the U.S.-led imperialists, under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence. They heartily wish them greater victory and success in their future work.

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Must Quit South Korea Unconditionally and Immediately

In Denunciation of the Occupation of South Korea by U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops on September 8, 1945

The U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied the southern half of our country by force of arms on September 8, 1945. Twenty-eight years have passed since then.

On this occasion the entire Korean people indignantly and resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their towering crimes of aggression. At the same time, they renew their firm determination to force out of south Korea the U.S. imperialists, their sworn enemy, and achieve at an early date the independent reunification of the country, their long-cherished desire.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The U.S. imperialists, after occupying south Korea, set themselves up as new colonial rulers there in place of the Japanese imperialists. Ever since they crawled into south Korea, the U.S. imperialists have been trying to reduce it not merely to their colony but also to a military base for establishing their domination over the whole of Korea and for committing aggression in the Far East and Asia."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, the descendants of pirates, crept into south Korea in lieu of Japanese imperialism. From the outset they enforced the military administration in the southern half of our country, which was not the defeated, and lorded it over there as conqueror and a new ruler of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists, brandishing bayonets, outrageously suppressed the democratic forces in south Korea and forcibly dissolved the People's Committees which had been organized on the initiative of the people after liberation.

They whipped together the traitors to the nation and the reactionaries whom they had reared, set up a system for the most heinous colonial rule and put it under their tight control in all political, economic, cultural and military fields. Under the spurious name of "aid", they seized the south Korean economy lock, stock, and barrel and netted a fabulous sum of colonial super profit. They destroyed the national economy totally, trampled underfoot everything in the possession of our people which is valuable and beautiful, and reduced south Korea literally to sanguinary shambles.

They have killed in cold blood millions of people and committed outrageous, shuddering barbarities without letup—murder, violence, robbery, rape and what not.

The annals of the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army are the annals of the repression, exploitation and plunder of the people, the annals of the manoeuvres for putting down the people's aspiration to national reunification, keeping the nation split and unleashing another war in Korea. They are the annals of aggression on our country.

Stifling the people's ardent aspiration to the reunification, the U.S. imperialists rigged up a puppet regime in south Korea in 1948 and thus froze the split of Korea. In June 1950 they ignited the war against the northern half of the DPRK, and they razed towns and villages to the ground and brutally massacred the innocent people by employing the most barbarous means and methods unprecedented in the world history of war.

They, however, suffered the ignominious military defeat in the Korean war.

Instead of drawing due lessons from the defeat and pulling out of south Korea, they kept it under their occupation even after the war. They have hampered the peaceful solution of the Korean question in every possible way, incessantly reinforced their aggressive armed forces in wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. In this way they have persisted in their scheme to trigger off another aggressive war, giving menace to peace in Korea and the other parts of Asia.

They are cunningly and viciously machinating to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of our country, with an aggressive aim of keeping hold on south Korea as their colony and military base.

Along with this, they are inveigling the Japanese militarists, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, deeper into their criminal, aggressive manoeuvres by encouraging them to infiltrate into south Korea.

This furnishes us with an ample proof that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are none other than the main culprits who try to keep south Korea under their permanent occupation, under the spurious signboard of "peace" and "security", create the tension in our country, incite the confrontation between the north and the south and bar the peaceful reunification of our country.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors is an aggressive act that is contrary to the publicly recognized principles of international law, the principles of territorial integrity, non-interference in domestic affairs and respect for the right to self-determination.

The U.S. imperialists attempt to justify their occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression on Korea on the strength of the "UN resolutions."

They are now arguing that the presence of their army in south Korea is to "protect" it from our "southward invasion" and make the north-south relations "stable". We have made it clear more than once that we have no intention to invade the south nor have we any intention to settle the question of reunification by force of arms.

Moreover, the north and the south declared solemnly in the north-south joint statement that they will refrain from use of arms. Under such conditions there is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to remain in south Korea as "UN forces" to play a police role.

The prolonged presence of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea runs totally counter to the Korean Armistice Agreement which provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

Ours is the time when all nations demand independence and self-sustenance. Gone are the days never to return when the imperialist powers could meddle in the internal affairs of other countries to put them under their thumb. It has become an irresistible trend of the time for the people in each country to work out their own destiny by their own efforts.

There can be no reason or pretext for the prolonged presence of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue their criminal act of hampering the independent, peaceful reunification of our country, immediately withdraw their aggressor troops wearing the helmet of UN forces from south Korea and stop interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea.

Supported and encouraged by the peace-loving people in the world, our people will fight with added vigor against U.S. imperialists and for national salvation upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's five-point programme for national reunification, so as to shatter the sinister machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for perpetuation of the split of Korea and win the historic cause of national reunification.

Zimbabwe People March Ahead Vigorously towards Victory

September 2 this year is the fifth anniversary of the "day of nationwide uprising" of the Zimbabwe people.

The people and the patriotic armed forces of Zimbabwe observe their revolutionary red-letter day in the course of struggle and advance.

Marking the "day of solidarity of the world people with the fighting Zimbabwe people", the Korean people extend firm militant solidarity to the Zimbabwe people who have risen up in the sacred struggle for national liberation against the Smith racists backed by the U.S. and British imperialists.

On the basis of the valuable achievements attained and the rich experience gained in their struggle against the Smith racists over the past period, the people and the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe are now developing their struggle onto a new higher stage.

The Zimbabwe people are sure to win in their just struggle.

Yun Hae Ik

Zimbabwe patriots intensifying their combat training

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13014-374188